

examination showed that the products contained rodent excreta, rodent hairs, and insects.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the articles consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances; and, Section 402 (a) (4), they had been held under insanitary conditions whereby they may have become contaminated with filth.

DISPOSITION: January 7, 1946. The Hudson Wholesale Grocery Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered released under bond, conditioned that the unfit portions be segregated and denatured for use as animal or poultry feed, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

9232. Adulteration of plain flour, rye flour, and crushed wheat. U. S. v. 26 Bags of Pastry Flour (and 2 other seizure actions against flour, rye flour, and crushed wheat). Decrees of condemnation. Portion of products ordered delivered to a public institution; remainder ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. Nos. 18577 to 18579, incl. Sample Nos. 36484-H to 36487-H, incl.)

LIBEL FILED: December 18, 1945, Western District of Washington.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 7, 1944, from Pendleton, Oreg., and between the approximate dates of April 16 and August 24, 1945, from Minneapolis, Minn., and Billings, Mont.

PRODUCT: 31 100-pound bags of crushed wheat, 66 100-pound bags of plain flour, 319 100-pound bags of rye flour, and 26 100-pound bags of pastry flour at Seattle, Wash., in the possession of the American Warehouse. The product had been stored under insanitary conditions after shipment. Some of the bags had been gnawed by rats, and examination showed that a portion of the products contained rodent excreta and larvae, and that the remainder contained beetles and larvae.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the articles consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances; and, Section 402 (a) (4), they had been stored under insanitary conditions whereby they may have become contaminated with filth.

DISPOSITION: On April 4, 1946, no claimant having appeared for the pastry flour, judgment of condemnation was entered and the marshal was ordered to destroy the product by delivering it to a Federal prison. The Lucas Flour Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant of the rye flour, and the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Billings, Mont., claimant of the lot of crushed wheat and plain flour, having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered on December 28, 1945, and January 22, 1946, respectively, and the products were ordered released under bond. The fit portion of the rye flour was ordered segregated from the unfit portion, and the crushed wheat and plain flour were ordered converted into stock feed. It was further ordered that the Federal Security Agency supervise the disposition of the released goods.

9233. Adulteration of plain flour and pastry flour. U. S. v. 308 Bags of Plain Flour and 649 Bags of Pastry Flour. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 18968. Sample Nos. 12385-H, 12386-H, 12388-H to 12393-H, incl.)

LIBEL FILED: January 11, 1946, District of Massachusetts.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of May 14 and October 26, 1945, from Hammond, Ind., Buffalo and East Buffalo, N. Y., Spokane, Wash., and Louisville, Ky.

PRODUCT: 308 100-pound bags of plain flour and 649 100-pound bags of pastry flour at New Bedford, Mass., in the possession of the General Mills, Inc. The product was stored under insanitary conditions after shipment. Some of the bags were rodent-gnawed, and rodent excreta and urine stains were observed on them. Examination showed that the product contained rodent excreta, rodent hairs, and urine.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and, Section 402 (a) (4), it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth.

DISPOSITION: March 4, 1946. The General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond, conditioned that